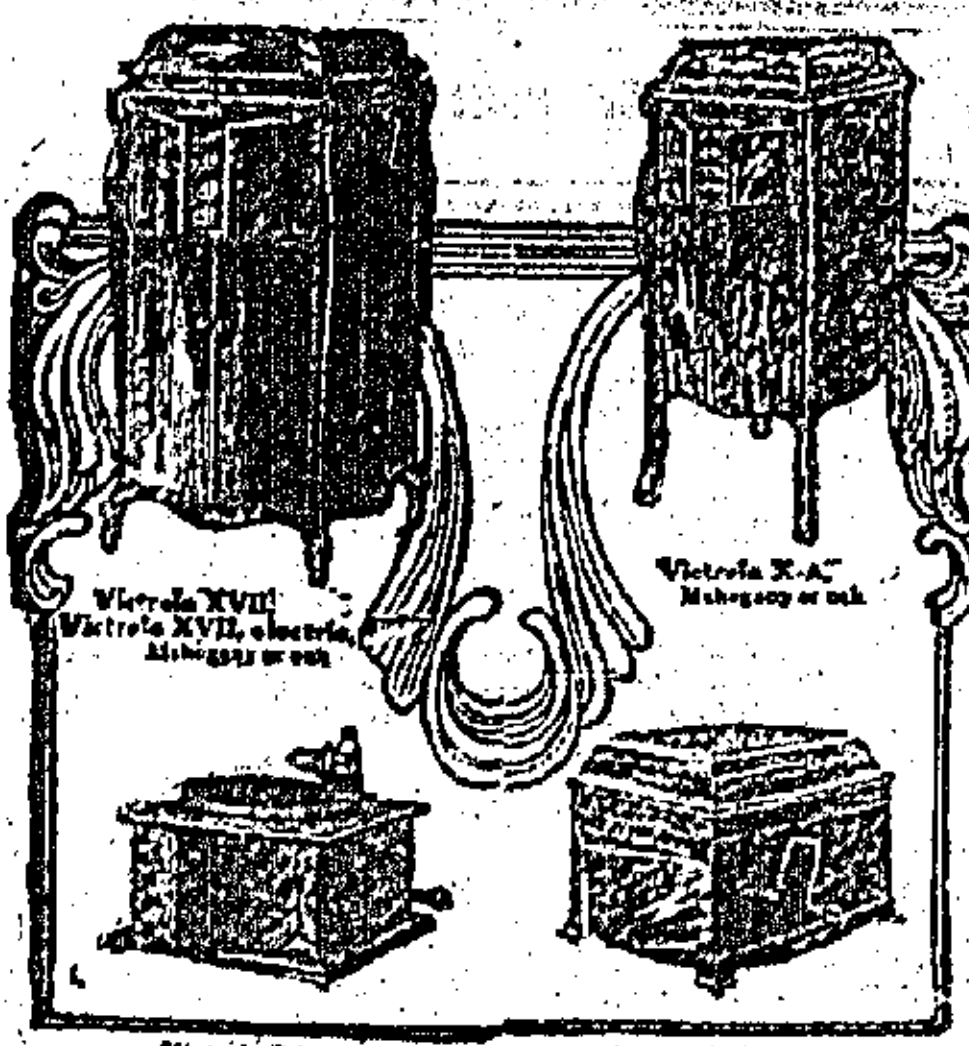


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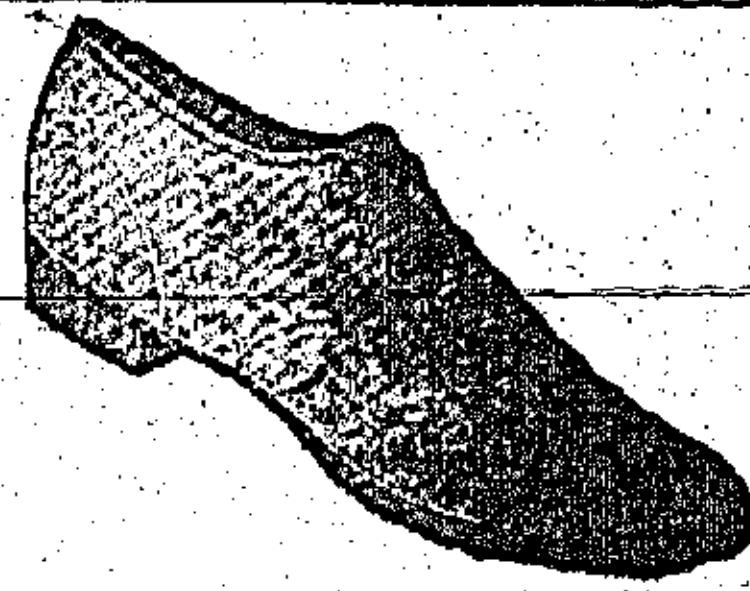
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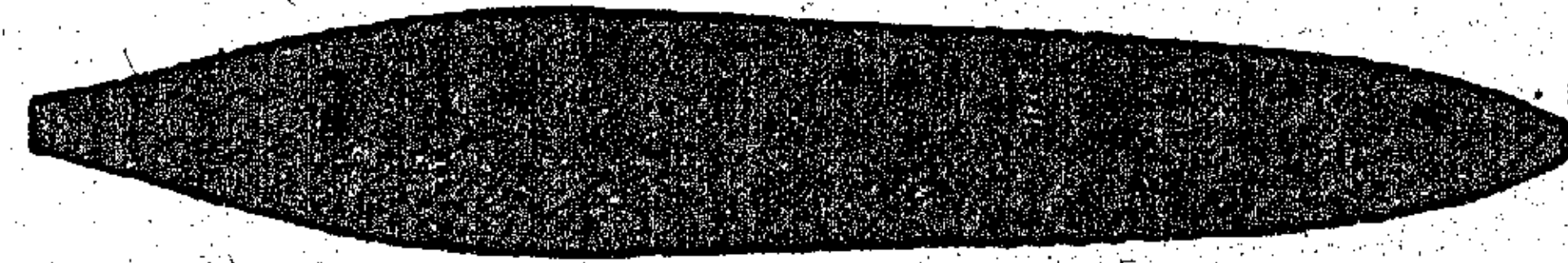
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(2218)

SEAMEN WITHOUT FEAR— TORPEDOED SEVENTEEN TIMES.

The proposed new badges, as Sir A. Stanley announced, are for men of the Mercantile Marine who, after being torpedoed or mined, have "gone to sea again."

"How many men, do you think, after being torpedoed or mined, refrain from going to sea again?" This question was put by a *Daily Chronicle* representative to a man with unique qualifications for answering it, namely, Mr. G. Hobden, the superintendent of "Jack's Palace" London's superb rendezvous for seamen.

"None," Mr. Hobden promptly replied. "At least, I never heard of such a case." Then he added, thoughtfully: "Rather on the contrary."

"But how can that be?"

"EAGER TO BE AFLOAT AGAIN."

"I mean," he explained, "that after being torpedoed or mined they are more eager to be afloat again than under other circumstances. They will often express themselves as eager to help bring more food into the country—sometimes it is an impatient exclamation to have another go at those Hun."

In the case of officers, this is often accompanied by the enthusiastic buying of powerful revolvers. Only last week the master of a merchantman, coming in here immediately after being torpedoed, went off and bought himself a beautiful seven-chambered revolver and a fine lot of ammunition."

"And does the fear of being torpedoed deter youngsters from joining the Mercantile Marine?"

"Deter them!" laughed Mr. Hobden. "No, indeed—it is the other way round. Nearly all vessels carry boys—as deck hands, galley boys, assistant storekeepers, stewards, and so on—but everybody is fairly inundated with applications from boys who are eager to join, but for whom there are no openings. Also, if any day you go to the shipping office, you will find hundreds of men waiting to sign on."

"Do you get many men here who have been torpedoed more than once?"

By way of answering Mr. Hobden took me into a lounge for personal investigations. Of three men spoken to, the first had been torpedoed only once, the second three times, the third three times.

"I have known a good many cases," said Mr. Hobden, "of a dozen immersions, with a sprinkling of 13's, and once of 14. But our port missionary, Mr. S. J. Jarvis, has just officially reported that he has discovered a naval gunner who has been torpedoed or mined 17 times, on 15 of the occasions the ship being lost. This, we believe, is the record."

Later, the reporter considerably interested an official of the Board of Trade by mentioning that apparently there would be an applicant for 16 bars to his badge.

"We have heard of cases of numerous immersions," said the official, "though 17 is rather higher than was reckoned for. It bears upon matters now under consideration—as to the position on the left cuff, and so on. The position must clearly allow of 17 bars, and even more, being added."

Apparently the available supply will not allow the badge being in gold. Red has practically been decided on, and the torpedo will be, I should say, two and a half inches in length, and the bar, which must be narrow, may be rather shorter. It is impossible to say when the new badges will be issued, but no doubt in the course of a week or so—certainly under a month I should say."

INDEPENDENCE OF ESTHONIA

Already, before the German invasion, the Estonian National Council, or Diet, in Reval, representing the whole of the population, had proclaimed the independence of United Esthonia, which consisted of the former Russian Government of Esthonia, the northern part of Livonia, the islands of the Moon Sound, and some parts of the Pskov and Petrograd Governments inhabited by Esthonians. A provisional Government was established, and a special delegation was authorized to visit the foreign Powers and ask them in the name of the Esthonian people, to recognize the independence of the Democratic Republic of Esthonia, to recognize the Provisional Government as the only legal authority in Esthonia, and to grant to the new Republic the right to participate at the general peace conference. The delegation has received answers from the British and French Governments. On behalf of the former Mr. Balfour we are informed, intimates that the British Government is in sympathy with the aspirations of the Esthonian people, and is ready to grant provisional recognition to the Esthonian National Council as a *de facto* independent body until the peace conference takes place, when the future status of Esthonia ought to be settled, as far as possible in accordance with the wishes of the population. The British communication further intimates that the Government will be glad to receive Professor Antonius Piip as the informal diplomatic representative of the Esthonian Provisional Government.

The reply of M. Pichon, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, is in similar terms, and states that the Government of the Republic is willing to receive M. Charles Robert Pusta as the informal diplomatic representative of the Esthonian Provisional Government.

It may be added that the Esthonian people are very strongly opposed to any annexation by Germany, and will have nothing to do with any personal union with Prussia. They hope to be entirely free from German influence, and desire to maintain the most cordial relations with the Allied Powers who are fighting for justice and freedom for the small nations.

SEA-POWER WILL D'O'DE— A LESSON OF THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

[BY GERALD FIENNES.]

Grave as the military situation may be—and I am bound to believe that it is, because I am told so—whether the enemy offensive succeeds or whether it fails, it means that German plans are confounded by sea-power. They trusted to the U-boat to establish the conditions of the land upon the sea. They are a land Power, not a sea-Power, and they thought that the odds might be evened against the Anglo-Saxon communities, their deadliest foes. They stuck at nothing. They defied all conventions and all the dictates of humanity to bring us to our knees by starvation. They risked the intervention of the United States on the assumption that an unrestricted U-boat campaign could prevent the latter from ever intervening with success. They were miscalculating for peace in three months—in six or nine. More than a year has passed. We are no nearer suing for peace than we were in February, 1917, and American troops are pouring into the European theatre of war.

The consequence? That the issue must be decided at sea. That the U-boat campaign is failing. The only possible justification for the strategy of the Great General Staff is that it knows that the U-boat campaign has failed, and that it is forced, by that failure, to try other methods to obtain a quick decision.

I trust I shall not be misunderstood. Affairs on the Continent are grave enough. Aircraft and long-range guns did not exist in Napoleon's time. But, given that a civil population has the nerve to stand bombardment, the circumstances following upon a defeat in France would not be very different from those which prevailed before Hawke's victory in Quiberon Bay and in the years which preceded Trafalgar. An enemy would overlook our coasts. But his power would stop at the water's edge, unless he could annihilate our Fleet. Mr. Lloyd George summed up the position which would then occur in his speech to the House of Commons the other day: "While we have a German fleet, we will never consent to a German peace." The power of tyranny will once more be stayed at high-water mark. This is not vain boasting. The Germans have decreed the destruction of the British Armies in France. Even should they make good their boasts, the conflict has but just begun. To subdue Britain they have then to fight her on the element which has been her own for a hundred years or more, and which experience in this war has shown to be as much her own as ever.

People are forgetting the great dictum of nature about the "far distant, storm-beaten ships" which stood between Napoleon's grand army and the dominion of the world. Keith, of course, was in the Downs from 1803 to 1805, but the main fleets of Britain were no nearer to Napoleon's concentration round Boulogne than is the Grand Fleet to-day, making allowance for the change of motive power. And the German fleet is no less effectually watched than was Garteau by Cornwallis. The command of the Channel was secured to him. The watching squadron of Keith, small though it was, frustrated the attempt, and we have the equivalent to day. There is no need to anticipate that the Germans will succeed in overwhelming our armies. But should they do so, the effect will be that sea-power will come into full play, and that its effects, now hidden, will be immediately seen. The Germans will reach no "decision," however victorious their armies may be, until they have reckoned with and overcome the force which is incapable to their generals. That is the fact which Britons must come to recognize, if they would get a real understanding of the position.—*The Observer*.

FRENCH HONOURS FOR PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Henry Wood, United Press Correspondent with the French Armies, telegraphs:—In recognition of the important rôle that has been performed by the correspondents in the present war in promoting amongst the Allies a greater understanding and appreciation of each other's contribution to the common cause the French Government, at the request of General Pétain, has just conferred the Honorary Cross of the Legion of Honour on seven of the English and American correspondents who have been attached for the past twenty months to French armies. Those receiving the distinction were Mr. Gerald Campbell (*The Telegraph*), Mr. Herbert Parris (*The Daily Telegraph*), Mr. Herbert Parris (*The Daily Telegraph*), Mr. Lester Lawrence (*Reuters Agency*), Mr. Henry Wood (United Press Association of Press of America), and Mr. Paul Scott Mowrer (*Chicago Daily News*). The Cross was personally bestowed on the correspondents with the traditional ceremony at the French headquarters by the general-in-chief of the French Staff, who, as the result of having met the correspondents repeatedly at the front in the discharge of their duties, declared that he remitted the insignia of the Legion of Honour to them "as soldier to soldier."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES-DAVIES, K.C.).]

A STRONG PARTIALITY FOR HONGKONG.

Lo Him pleaded guilty to returning from banishment.

Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E. (Attorney-General), who prosecuted, said the prisoner had rather a long record. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in September, 1915, for larceny and was deported for five years. He returned in May, 1910, and was given six months' hard labour. He was again deported, and in February, 1915, he was found in the Colony. He was charged with larceny and sent to prison for one month. He was deported once more. In March, 1916, he returned again, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour for larceny and deported for ten years. He returned in September of the same year and was sentenced to fourteen months' hard labour for larceny, and for returning from banishment, and was subsequently deported for life. He had altogether been deported four times, and had persistently returned.

The Chief Justice (to prisoner): You have made up your mind that you will return to this Colony, and the Police are determined that you shall not. I am at a loss to know what to do with you. You have returned four times, notwithstanding that the last time you were banished for life. The sentence of the Court is four years' hard labour.

WOMEN KIDNAPPERS.

Au Fung and Li Liu, two women, were indicted for (1) detention with intent to sell; (2) child stealing; (3) harbouring a child with intent; (4) harbouring an unmarried girl.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E. (Attorney-General), prosecuted, and Mr. R. E. Bellios (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almeida) defended the first prisoner. The following jury were empanelled: Messrs. H. H. Ethelbert, W. E. Hoogewerf, W. J. Pringle, T. G. F. Fleming, A. Mackenzie, J. Macnehan, and W. Gens.

The Attorney-General said the principal witness in the case was a man who admitted stealing the child and bringing her to Hongkong. They had, also, the evidence of a woman who was present when the child was kidnapped, and of a woman who took charge of the child in Hongkong. The father of the child, who is a chair-coolie at Canton, would be called to say that he last saw the little girl on the morning of May 11th, when he left home. On his return in the evening, the child had disappeared. He searched the whole of Canton for over two weeks, but could not find any trace of the child. He reported the matter to the Police and also offered a reward of \$25, which was a very large sum for a man in his position. He discovered, later, that a man, who proved to be an accomplice, had invited his little daughter to tea at a restaurant. The man was arrested and offered to go to Hongkong and try and trace the little child. It was further stated that on May 9th two men and the second prisoner went to Canton with the intention of kidnapping the child, and on May 10th the second prisoner discussed the plan. The accomplice and the second prisoner brought the child to Hongkong by train and left her at a certain house, with the first prisoner. Negotiations were entered for the sale of the child to a woman, who wished to adopt her. The money was paid to the first prisoner. On May 13th or 14th the prisoners were arrested and the child rescued.

An aged Chinese woman described as a fortune-teller, entered the witness-box. His Lordship wished to know whether she could tell the fortune of the Attorney-General. (Laughter.)

According to witness she met one of the prisoners, who asked her to direct her to Lower Lascar Street. She did so and later heard someone mention \$101. She had never heard that the woman who occupied the house visited by prisoner wished to adopt a child.

Mr. Bellios: Did you prophesy that she was to have a child?—Witness: No. When you saw first prisoner and took her there, did you know the reason?—No. How did you come to guide her to the house?—When she asked me to take her to Lower Lascar Street, she knew the house and not the street; I knew the street and not the house. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bellios submitted that there was no evidence against the first prisoner.

The Attorney-General stated that she must have had a guilty knowledge as she was living in the same house. If she were innocent she would have informed the authorities. The second prisoner had confessed her guilt by the statement she had made to the effect that she accompanied the child to Hongkong. The child stayed at her house and she fed her.

His Lordship, in summing up, said there seemed to be an absence of any incriminating evidence against the first prisoner, except that of the accomplice, whose statement must be accepted with reserve. If the jury had any doubt as to the woman's guilt she should be given the benefit of it.

The jury found the first prisoner guilty of selling with a knowledge of theft, and the second prisoner guilty of knowledge of theft and of harbouring to sell.

His Lordship, in sentencing the prisoners to five years' imprisonment each, said he had no doubt that, although they had no connection in the actual stealing of the child, they assisted in harbouring her and afterwards in selling her. Trading little children was a very serious offence, and they were liable to fourteen years' imprisonment for it.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PRINCE JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE GONPERTZ).]

THE WOOD ROAD ROBBERY.

Chia Chun Hing, Leung Chan Kwong, Fung Yew Ting, Chu Wa, Sit Chin, and Li Chang were indicted for committing an armed robbery at Wood Road on May 10th, and stealing jewellery and money to the value of over \$2,000.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted. The prisoners were undefended.

The following jury were empanelled to try the case: Messrs. W. G. Baker, A. H. Abbas, N. J. Austin, A. D. Humphreys, H. E. Green, and A. Aitchison.

The Crown Solicitor said that evidence would be called to show that on May 10th, between 9 and 10 p.m., the prisoners visited No. 7, Wood Road, occupied by Mr. So Pak Ching, who was, apparently, a very wealthy man. Complainant, his wife and *jokes* were at home when a knock was heard at the door and a man called out that he had a letter to deliver to complainant. On the door being opened, the third prisoner entered and went into the cubicle where complainant was reclining on a sofa. A letter was proffered, but as prisoner was a stranger complainant grew suspicious and asked him his business. Thereupon, prisoner assaulted him and threatened to do him bodily harm with a knife. By this time the other five men had entered the premises, and they immediately gagged and bound the inmates, who were shut in in an inner cubicle. The robbers remained in the house for over three-quarters of an hour and then escaped with jewellery, clothing and money. When complainant was released he followed the prisoners along the Praya, and, noticing the first prisoner getting into a rishka, arrested him with the assistance of the Police. This prisoner gave information which led the Police to go to 424, Shanghai Street, where a quantity of the stolen jewellery was found. None of the robbers, however, was there. One man was arrested in Yaumati. The next morning, complainant and his wife visited the steamer *Heung Shan*, which was proceeding to Macao, and identified two more men, who, also, had jewellery in their possession. One of them is a Commander in the Chinese Navy. The wives of these two men, hearing that their husbands had been arrested, divulged certain information which led to the arrest, at Macao, of the fifth and sixth, who had several pawn-tickets in their possession.

Evidence was then taken, after which the hearing was adjourned for to-day.

GENERAL'S REMARKABLE RECORD.

In the list of casualties published recently the name of Brigadier-General Adrian Carton de Wiart, V.C., D.S.O., appears among officers wounded. This gallant soldier's career has been one of the most remarkable in the war. This is the twelfth time he has been wounded in action. Brigadier-General de Wiart is a son of the late Mr. Leon Constant de Wiart, barrister-at-law, of Cairo, and is a cousin of the Belgian Minister of Justice. He served in the Boer War as a trooper in the Middelburg Yeomanry, was twice wounded in that campaign, and was given a commission in the Dragoon Guards. Subsequently he was employed with the Camel Corps in Somalia, where he lost the sight of an eye. In the fighting round Ypres two years ago he lost an arm, and was again wounded when he won the V.C. Returning to the front, he was awarded the D.S.O.

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE NEGLECT OF THE
ISLANDS AND ISLANDERS.(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—Piracy and murder, fires, robberies, typhoons, and now murder, arson and suicide! How many more such disasters are necessary to arouse the Government of Hongkong, Executive and Legislative, Official and Unofficial, to a sense of their neglect of the Islands and Islanders, to which the gracious protection of the British Empire was extended some 20 years ago?

During that period the Police Stations at Tai O, Tung Chung, Cheung Chau and Lamna have been crying in vain for electrical communication with Headquarters and each other.

Had it not been for the fortuitous arrival of the Police Launch at Tai O in time to save the lives of the family of the Sergeant whose deplorable murder has shocked the Colony, a triple tragedy would have occurred.

It is to be hoped that the new District Officer (South) will display a little more interest in his District than his poetical and *laissez faire* predecessors. His persuasive eloquence, combined with the magnetic influence of the D.S.P. (R), should surely be sufficient to persuade a Caranite Governor, Canny Treasurer, Dilatory Director and Birellian C.S.P. of the value of that *terra incognita* the uncombined-out Police Officer, and of the crying needs of the distressed Islands.

The plea of expense is unavailing with an overflowing Treasury.—Yours truly,

WIRELESS

Hongkong, July 18th, 1918.

OBSTRUCTION AT NORTH
POINT.(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—Allow me to encroach off your valuable space to draw attention to nuisances which occur every evening on the roadway immediately opposite the North Point Hotel.

(1.)—The roadway is often crowded with loiterers, who do not enter the premises, but use the roadway as a promenade, at the same time causing an obstruction which endangers themselves and motorists.

(2.)—On the sound of an approaching tramcar, a rush is made to scramble in the cars, thus blocking up the roadway and preventing exit from the cars. I know of a case of two ladies who by mistake got into a car that stops at this spot, and in trying to make an exit, were so hemmed in that they had no alternative but to return on the same car. I have seen as many as three trams and a number of motor-cars congested there, and it is a wonder that no serious accident has occurred.

Unfortunately an accident occurred last night, but without serious consequences except that the writer was grossly insulted, which might have led to serious trouble.

The authorities concerned should endeavour to remedy this, or insist on the owners of the Hotel maintaining a couple of Indians as watchmen in order to keep the crowd from rushing out as soon as the sound of a tram approaches.

Should this catch the eye of the European who, with upraised clenched fist, challenged and called me an opprobrious name, I would like him to know that I was unable to accept his challenge and punish his vulgarity at that moment because I was giving succour to the injured. Being free now I am prepared to accept his challenge at any time and place.

Enclosing my card with my business and residential addresses, which you are at liberty to furnish to the European concerned, should he require it.—Yours, etc.,

MOTORIST.

Hongkong, July 18th, 1918.

PERIL OF THE EAST.

The Earl of Denbigh, at the Automobile Club, recently, said that public men speak about Belgium as if that was the only danger confronting us. "It is almost enough to make angels weep," he said, "nay, more, it is enough to make angels swear." No one could doubt the seriousness of the danger in the situation at Amiens, but in the Near East there were perils far more diverse than those of the Western Front. There was great danger that the Germans would mobilise the Russians and use them against us. He had been assured that the natural resources of Russia, which the Germans are sure to develop, were far more immense than the whole resources of the United States and Canada, so that if Germany could exploit Russia she would be in the position of the persistent enemy of civilisation.

Colonel Anderson, of the American Red Cross, said that in the American view the Belgian question was purely a local matter; the point that concerned them was whether the British Empire should cease to exist and whether Germanic ideals should rule the world.

THE LATE SERGEANT
GLENDINNING.
IMPRESSIVE POLICE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Sergeant Glendinning, of the Tai O Police Station, who was murdered by an Indian Constable on Wednesday, took place, yesterday evening, at Happy Valley. The roads leading to the cemetery were lined with sympathetic spectators. The cortege passed the Monument at about 5.25 p.m., headed by Inspector Gegg, and Sergeants Kew and Arnold. (Mounted Section, H.K.P.R.). Then came the Band of the Hongkong Police Reserve, playing the "Dead March," the Band of the 25th Middlesex Regiment, the gun-carriage, drawn by Sergeants of the Hongkong Police Force. On the coffin, which was covered with the Union Jack, rested the deceased's helmet and sword. Next followed Mr. P. J. Wodehouse (acting Captain-Superintendent of Police), representing H.E. the Governor; Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., Chief Inspector J. Kerr, Inspectors Murison, Sim, Gordon, Wildin, Sullivan, Macdonald, Davitt, Wath, Lamont, Terrett, Garrod, Gerrard, J. Grant, Kent, Angus and Browne, and the Sergeants of the Police Force, contingents of the Middlesex Regiment, the R.G.A., the Military Police, the Indian Police and the Hongkong Police Reserve (who were under Command of Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., D.S.P. (R), Messrs. J. W. Franks, A.S.P. (R), and T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R). Members of the general public formed the rear of the procession, which extended over a quarter of a mile. As the cemetery gates were reached, the Band of the Middlesex Regiment played Chopin's *March Funèbre*, while twelve sergeants of the Police Force, lifted the coffin from the gun-carriage, and carried it to its last resting place, away upon the hill, where the deceased members of the Force, are laid to rest. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald conducted the burial service, after which he addressed those present, as follows:—

"We have to do honour to the memory of one more brave man whose life has been yielded in its early prime in the course of duty. Far too often has it fallen to us to do this during recent months, when one sad occurrence after another has deprived the public of the service of trained and trusted officers of our Police Force. If even by this grave-side one may point some good which has come out of the losses it is that the public at large has come to some more adequate knowledge of what it owes night and day to the fidelity, skill, and vigilance of those on whom the responsibility for our general security in person and property rests.

Crown Sergeant Glendinning held his post at a remote and backward spot, the only European in a large population reputed by those who know it to contain many evil elements. Few of us, perhaps, give much thought to the position of a man in such circumstances as these—solely responsible from hour to hour for British law and order in a part which pirates and other ill-doers haunt, with only Asiatic subordinates to assist him. He has fallen, and many here are the poorer by the loss of a valued friend and comrade, whilst the public service is deprived of an able and trusted officer. There are those whose sorrow is so deep that even our words of sympathy seem intrusive. Yet we do think with heartfelt sympathy of the widow and her little child. We pray that she may be comforted in her sore distress and directed in all her future course, and that the compassionate feelings which go out to her to-day from her friends and from the whole community may be used for the partial healing of her stricken heart by the God who is the father of the fatherless and the husband of the widow in His holy habitation.

The chief mourner was the deceased's brother, Mr. Walter Glendinning. Amongst others who attended were the Hon. Mr. Clapd Severn, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Lieut. Hall, Messrs. W. E. Roberts, E. D. C. Wolfe, E. Potter, D. Harvey, E. W. Hamilton, C. Bond, A. W. Bliss, J. J. Blake, T. Hynes, E. L. Stainfield, and S. Paul.

Wreaths were sent by the following:—From his sorrowing wife and child; his brother, Walter and family; the R.V.M., officers and brethren, Lodge of St. John, 618, S.O.; No. 2 Station Mess; Sergeants' Mess 87th Co. R.G.A.; The Staff, Magistrate; Constables' Mess. Water Police Station; European Staff, Supreme Court; European Staff, Imports and Exports Office; Hongkong Tramway Company; Outside Staff, Tramway Company. (Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.
TENNIS LEAGUE.
K.C.C. v. M.B.K.

Played on Wednesday and won by the M.B.K. by 64 games to 35. Scores:—Davidson and Hyde lost to Inwia and Imajo, 2-8; beat Suganorma and Yamagaki, 6-5; lost to Daijo and Miyagima, 4-7.

Brown and Tulip lost to Suganorma and Yamagaki, 4-7; lost to Daijo and Miyagima, 2-8; lost to Inwia and Imajo, 3-8.

Mead and Elson beat Daijo and Miyagima, 6-5; lost to Inwia and Imajo, 4-7; lost to Suganorma and Yamagaki, 4-7.

K.C.C. v. CRAIGENGOWER "B." Played on the 10th inst. and won by Craigenower by 51 games to 48. Scores:—Jeffries and Macaskill lost to Rumjahn and Crocker, 3-8; lost to Basa and Kharas, 4-7; lost to Thompson and Thompson, 4-7.

Jewsbury and Forster beat Basa and Kharas, 10-1; beat Thompson and Thompson, 7-4; lost to Rumjahn and Crocker, 4-7.

Wolf and Davidson beat Thompson and Thompson, 6-5; lost to Rumjahn and Crocker, 4-7; beat Basa and Kharas, 6-5.

K.C.C. "B" v. R.E.

Played on the 13th inst. and won by the R.E. team by 54 games to 45. Scores:—Lindell and Macaskill lost to Macgregor and Craikshanks, 3-8; beat Raworth and Heath, 6-5; beat Townsend and Charter, 6-5.

Stapleton and Jewsbury beat Raworth and Heath, 6-5; beat Townsend and Charter, 7-4; lost to Macgregor and Craikshanks, 4-7.

Crook and Forster lost to Townsend and Charter, 4-7; lost to Macgregor and Craikshanks, 4-7; beat Raworth and Heath, 5-6.

pany; No. 1 Police Launch; Sergeants' Mess, No. 5 Police Station; Yaumati Police Station; R.N. Dockyard Police; members Sergeants' Mess, R.A.M.C.; the Wardens of Victoria Gaol; the 25th Middlesex men, attached to the Hongkong Police; Sergeants' Mess, Central Police Station; Taikee Club Bowling members; Sergeants' Mess, Water Police Station; Garrison Military Police; Major Cassel and General Staff; R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess, Victoria Barracks; Staff, Harbour Department; Sergeants of the 25th Middlesex Regt.; Messrs. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R), J. W. Franks, A.S.P. (R), T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R), and Hongkong Police Reserve; Indian Police; Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P., Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Commander C. W. Beckwith, Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Chief Inspector and Mrs. Kerr; Inspector and Mrs. Sim; Inspector Macdonald, Staff Inspector G. Arcullio (R), Inspector and Mrs. J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. C. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wilton, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dixon, Mr. D. Melbourne, Mr. W. Murison, Mr. D. E. Donnelly, Inspector and Mrs. Angus, Mr. C. J. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stainfield, Mr. N. B. White, Mr. and Mrs. F. Reichmann, Inspector and Mrs. Gerrard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Course, Mrs. J. Williamson and daughter, Inspector and Mrs. Terrett, Sergeant and Mrs. Durden, Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. D. W. Troutman, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Wood, Mr. T. M. Perpetuo, Inspector and Mrs. Gordon, Inspector and Mrs. Garrod, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hedley, Mr. C. J. Hatt, Mr. C. J. Higginbotham, Mrs. B. White, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lloyd, Inspector and Mrs. Davitt, Mr. and Miss Wildin, Capt. A. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McEwen, Mr. S. M. Bander, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Taylor, Mr. J. E. Hamilton, and Mr. A. Cook, Mr. J. Watt, Mr. H. A. Lamert, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cotton, Sgt. and Mrs. Cashman, Mr. and Mrs. Woolley, Sgt. and Mrs. Mackay, Sergeants Grimmett and Ogg, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. da Silva, Sgt. Laanigan and P. O. Oatley, Sgt. Spear, Mr. J. H. Mead, Mr. H. H. Taylor, Sergeant and Mrs. Willis, Colour Sergeant, C. H. W. Kew, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wright, Mr. E. D. Noria, Sgt. Macdonald, Mr. D. Glendinning and Mr. E. Glendinning, Inspector Sim and family, Mr. A. D. Macdonald, Sergeants Cockle and Bain, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fincher and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bullen, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Clarke, Sgt. and Mrs. Evans, Sgt. and Mrs. Pitt, Mr. J. C. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Tollen, Mr. R. J. Everest and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Oxberry, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Inspector and Mrs. O'Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cayall, Inspector R. MacEwen, Sgt. and Mrs. Appleton, Sgt. and Mrs. Aris, Mr. and Mrs. Culliford, Mr. and Mrs. Ingham, Hai Hong, Ling Shau Ping, Wong Chung, Yu Hu Fung, Poole Singh and others.

CANTON NEWS.
(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KOOI
SAN PO.")

CANTON, July 17th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR. Shum Chun-huen has denied ordering the Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, to return the Governor's seal.

The report regarding the dismissal of the Civil Governor is declared to be without foundation.

SWATOW REPORTS. It is reported that Canton troops captured Lung Ngam city, on the Fukien border, in the 14th inst.

Other Canton troops on various fronts are active, and many important positions are reported captured.

Other reports state that mines have been laid and search-lights installed at Amoy.

HOUSE RENT TAX. The principal residents of Honam are preparing protests against the house-rent tax.

The Provincial Assembly is to be reopened to discuss the house-rent tax scheme and other important questions. It is said that the people are appealing strongly to the authorities to abolish the scheme.

July 18th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR. A message from a reliable source states that the Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, is busy sending troops to various positions. Recruiting is still going on everywhere, and it is estimated that over one thousand recruits have been obtained during the last few days.

WAR BONDS. It is reported that the Premier has consented to Lung selling war-bonds up to ten million dollars in Kwangtung for the purpose of raising money for military expenses. Lung has sent his followers to the South to start the selling of these bonds in Hongkong, Macao, and King-chow.

NORTHERN TROOPS RETREAT. An official message states that Ng Piu-fu, a Northern leader on the Hunan front, ordered the Northern troops to evacuate Wing-chow on the 14th.

It is also reported that a body of Northern troops on the Southern borders of Kiangsi, retreated suddenly during the night of the 15th inst.

SWATOW REPORTS. It is reported that Lam Kin-sui, the Naval Commander in Shanghai, is personally leading several cruisers and gunboats from Shanghai to Fukien.

Northern raids on Swatow, both military and naval, are expected shortly.

EXPLOSION IN WUCHOW ARSENAL. A message from Wuchow states that an explosion occurred in one of the magazines in Wuchow Arsenal in the 13th inst. Fortunately there were no casualties.

GERMAN INTRIGUE. The British Consul has received instructions from the British Minister in Peking to notify the authorities that Germans in Shanghai are sending a number of young Germans to create strife in the interior of China, and, therefore, enemy subjects in the locality, must be strictly watched.

GERMAN CRIMES.

ARCHBISHOP'S DENUNCIATION.

Dr. Lang, Archbishop of York, addressed a large meeting at Hull recently, on his recent visit to the United States. Mr. Habert Johnson (the Lord Mayor) presided.

In the course of his speech the Archbishop said:

"It is needless to say here—but what I do now say may reach a wider circle—it is almost an absurdity that I should have to say it, but, once for all, I should be ashamed alike of my religion and of my patriotism if I did not burn with indignation at the crimes against humanity which have been committed by the Emperor and by the rulers, both civil and ecclesiastical, of Germany, and which have been, alas! not only condoned but praised by multitudes of its people. It seems to me ridiculous that a man in my position should be expected to say words as these, but they have been said, and I hope it may never be necessary for me to repeat them. (Cheers.) Surely we have come to a time, unprecedented in the history of our country, when, as never before, with the threat of this great offensive directed against us, the very existence and freedom of our own nation, and of all the peace-loving nations of the world, is at stake. I would repeat the word, and I share the spirit of the Prime Minister. We must cease to throw stones at one another, even at archbishops (Laughter.) And we must get together, keep together, and hold together, until we have saved our country, until this tyranny is overpassed and we have secured for the world that atmosphere of freedom without which self-governing peoples cannot breathe. (Cheers.)"

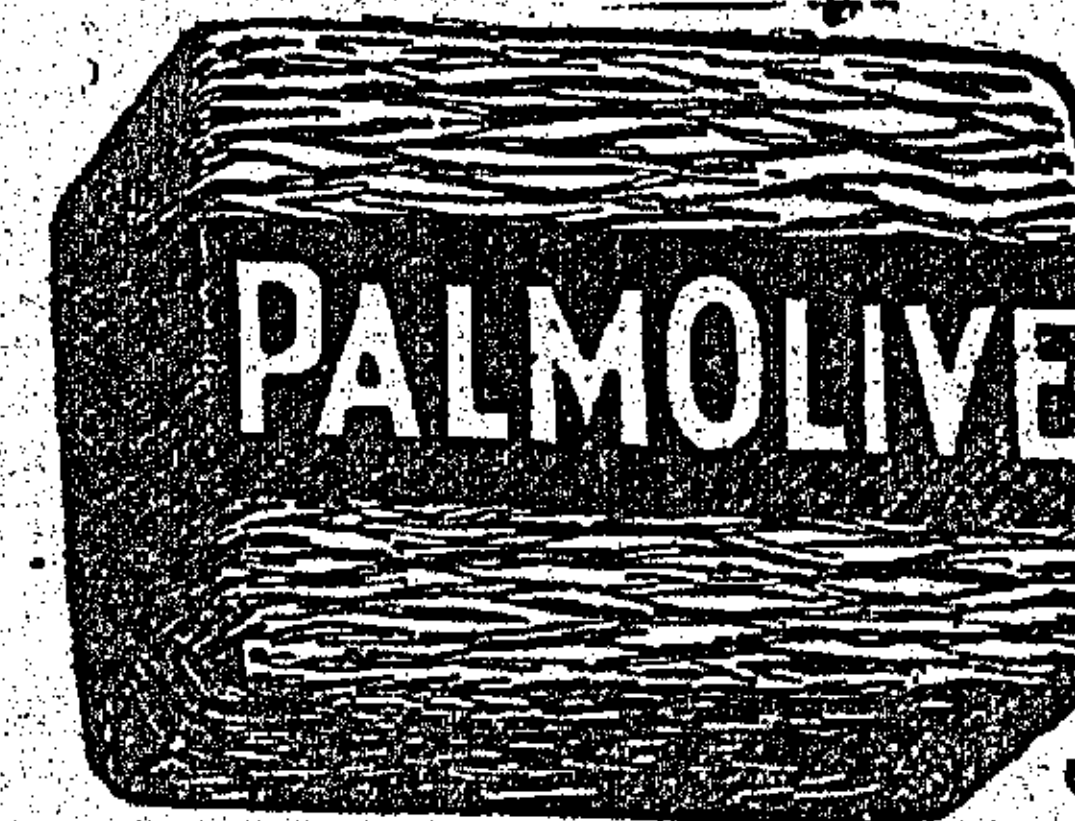
LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.
FURNISHING DEPT.
NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED:

CRETONNES NEW DESIGNS
AND
TAFETTAS COLOURINGS.
CASEMENT CLOTHS ALL SHADES.
LACE CURTAINS NEW PATTERNS.
VITRAGE AND DAINY DESIGNS
AND
BRISE BISE NETS INEXPENSIVE.

MOSQUITO NETTING, SHEETING, QUILTS, ICE
BLANKETS, SCOURERS, GLASS AND PANTRY
CLOTHS, DAMASK TABLECLOTHS AND
NAPKINS, BATH AND FACE TOWELS, ETC.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

PALMOLIVE SOAP



SPECIAL PROPOSITIONS TO DEALERS

APPLY TO

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents,

Hotel Mansions, Missions Building,
HONGKONG. CANTON.Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

WHITE CANVAS FOOTWEAR

FOR
LADIES

\$4.50 AND \$6.00 PER PAIR.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

NEW GOODS.

BIG BEN

THE No. 1 ALARM CLOCK
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE AND HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1918, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th, to the 23rd July, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1918. [2320]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1918, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th, to FRIDAY, the 23rd July, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
The HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1918. [2321]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic of civilian standing to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WANTED.

A CHINESE CLERK with good knowledge of English and Arithmetic.
Apply to: Division Officer, R.E. Office, Wellington Barracks, between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. [2318]

FOR SALE.

WE have always on hand large lots of **WOLFBRAM ORE** for Sale. Buyers are cordially invited to apply to **FOOK YUW, 77, Des Vaux Road West, Hongkong, or Fook Wo Cheong, Tobacco Firm, the Wai Lan Bridge, Canton, For particulars.**

THE TUNG NAM MINING CO.,
Hongkong, 18th June, 1918. [2158]

PLANTING PARRO SEEDTAPE is easy. You do not have to replant or transplant, because the seeds germinate and are the correct distance apart.

GRACA & CO.

No 10, WEDGWOOD STREET,
HONGKONG.
P.O. Box 820
1844

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 123, Des Vaux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1838. *887

DAIRY FARM NEWS

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE!

COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HARBOR REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the Session, 1917.
REVIEWED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ———— \$5
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

RICHMOND HOUSE, Barker Road.
Apply—
MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors,
8, Des Vaux Road Central. [2339]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Be Let at the Peak for a year. Four Bed-rooms, Five Bath-rooms, Grass Tennis Court.
Apply—
E. POTTER,
Prime's Building. [2332]

TO LET.

SPEND your Holiday at Maple Bay (36 miles from Victoria, B.C., and four miles from Duncan Station). ROOMS To Let with Board in House on Sea. Bathing, Boating, and excellent food, flat fish and salmon fishing within stone's throw.
Apply—
M. R. SPRINGETT,
Maple Bay, B.C., Canada. [2228]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and Centrally Situated NEW OFFICES with lift, in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Lee House Street. Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamoan, British Consession.
For rent and further particulars apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
84, Des Vaux Road. [2317]

TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & CO.,
Des Vaux Road Central. [2108]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoan, Canton.
No. 57, THE PAUL, LUSTILIGH.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. [23]

TO LET.

NO. 7, NEWART TERRACE, No. 88, THE PAUL.
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2068]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 49, suitable for Coal Storage.
Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Astor Building. [2000]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM KODE MUI AND SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship

"SANTHA,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be loaded at Consignees' risk and expense, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1918 [24]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"KWAISANG,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 22nd July, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any way whatsoever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1918. [2234]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S FRUIT SYRUP.

A small quantity mixed with either.

Aerated or Plain Water makes a

delightfully refreshing Summer

Drink.

Made in a great variety of

Flavours.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 19TH JULY, 1918

THE ANGLO-GERMAN WAR PRISONERS' CONFERENCE.

THROUGHOUT the British Empire the announcement will be received with feelings of deep satisfaction that an arrangement has been reached between the British and German delegates to The Hague Conference for an exchange of prisoners. The conditions, we are told, are similar to those contained in the recently concluded Franco-German agreement, so that all war prisoners who have been in captivity for over eighteen months will be released. Public opinion has been steadily inclining in this direction. It was impossible to read unmoved the harrowing tales of systematic neglect and brutality with which, in defiance of all the rules of civilized warfare, the enemy has treated those of our gallant troops who have fallen into their power. The military authorities in the Allied countries, however, refused to countenance the exchange of able-bodied men on the ground that, if adopted generally by the belligerents, it would have the effect of prolonging the war. There were, also, other obstacles to be overcome. It was, of course, necessary to guard against giving Germany any substantial advantage in our anxiety to bring an end to the sufferings of our fellow-countrymen, otherwise she would have pointed to it as a justification of her diabolical cruelties. This could only be ensured by an all-for-all exchange, and it was doubtful whether Germany would agree to it. In British internment camps there were 21,000 civilians as compared with 3,750 in Germany. Of the latter number the majority were British merchant seamen, captured on vessels armed for defensive purposes only, and these the Germans insisted on regarding as combatants. Unless Germany would consent to exchange civilians for combatants, she stood to gain numerically to

a very considerable extent, and it was feared that she would refuse, knowing that the prisoners in our hands were well treated. On their part, the British people were not disposed to accept a one-sided arrangement, or to waive the rights of the merchant sailors to whom they are under such great obligations. As soon, however, as it became known that first France and then Italy, in despite of military opinion, had arranged a general exchange of war prisoners with Germany public opinion in Great Britain insisted that the Government should open negotiations with a similar object. The result is eminently satisfactory. We are assured that neither side can claim any advantage over the other. According to Lord Newton, one of the British delegates, the Conference threatened to end in failure of several occasions. It was confronted with very great difficulties, which were only overcome at the last moment. Not the least of these was due to the importance which the Germans attached to the prisoners held in our Colonies and to the necessity of transporting these people from all parts of the world. Happily, a way out of the threatened impasse was found, and we may now look forward to the early release of those gallant men who, in the eloquent words of Lord Burnham, bared their breasts to the spears of the barbarians, and acting as rearguards to our retreating Army, sacrificed themselves and saved France and the Empire in 1914—the remnants of the glorious "Old Contemptibles."

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse has been appointed Acting Captain Superintendent of Police during the absence of the Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, who left the Colony on short leave on Wednesday.

The oil colour painting of the Race Course disaster by F. J. V. Jorge is on view in the window of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. It is to be raffled in aid of War Charities, tickets \$1 each.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Tuesday and Wednesday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 4 (1 death); enteric fever, 2 (2 deaths); bubonic plague, 1 (1 death). All the sufferers were Chinese.

Among the arrivals from Saigon is a Macao lady, who joined the Institution of the "Sœurs de St. Paul de Chartres" twenty-seven years ago and has just taken short furlough to visit her three brothers in Hongkong and another brother and three sisters and relatives in Macao. Sœur Angelique Joseph (alias Melie dos Remedios) is a teacher in the Saigon Institution, and one of the many Macao ladies who have faithfully devoted their lives to this religious institution.

H.E. the Governor was present at Statue Pier on Wednesday morning to bid farewell to Messrs. J. H. Ramsay, J. A. Ridgway and R. T. Barton, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who were leaving to volunteer for service at the front. His Excellency then proceeded to Blake Pier to pay a similar compliment to L. Sergt. Marks and Acting L. Sergt. McFall, Stout, Murphy, Aitken, Wilson and Kennelly, of the Hongkong Police Force, who were going Home for the same purpose.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
JAPANESE BATTLESHIP BLOWN UP.

PARIS, July 16th.
A message from Tokyo states that the Japanese battleship *Kazaguchi* blew up on July 15th in Yokosama Bay and sank. It is estimated that over 500 of the crew were killed.

AFFAIRS IN SIBERIA.

LONDON, July 16th.
The Czech-Slovak army in Siberia comprises a number of Russians, commanded by Generals Erdelli, Alexieff and Dutoff, and also Poles.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] **REWARD OFFERED FOR THE RECONQUEST OF SWATOW.**

The Peking Government has offered \$300,000 reward for the reconquest of Chiuchow and Swatow.

A RUMOUR DENIED.

The Peking Police Department deny that General Fung Yik-chang has declared independence.

THE MINES IN KWANGTUNG.

The Chinese Minister in Japan reports that Tong Shiu-yee has succeeded again in getting loans from Japan on the security of the mines in Kwangtung.

PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

It is reported that Tam Yin-ngo, ex-Tuan of Hunan, has left Hunan to consult with other Northern leaders on the subject of peace. A great change on the Hunan front is, therefore, expected.

THE APPEAL TRIBUNAL.
BREWER & CO.
APPEAL REFUSED.

The Governor-in-Council sat in the Council Chamber yesterday morning to consider an appeal of Mr. N. I. Brewer from the decision of the Conscription Tribunal. H. E. the Governor presided, and there were also present H.E. the General Officer Commanding, The Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, and Sir Paul Chater. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. N. J. Stubb and Mr. C. H. P. Hay were also present as Assessors. Mr. Hay taking the place of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, who has recently left the Colony for America.

H.E. the Governor (to Mr. Brewer):—In your case the Tribunal decided that you should not be exempted, but that you should be granted temporary exemption for three months to make arrangements. You wish to appeal against that decision. I would like to ask you whether there are any fresh reasons not adduced before the Tribunal which you wish to urge before us?

Mr. Brewer said:—I have one or two reasons to state, and, with your permission, I should like to put forward these grounds in a clear manner as supplementing the papers before you. In order to maintain that I am entitled to total exemption it is necessary to show:—

(1)—That the existence of Messrs. Brewer & Co. is expedient in the essential interests of the Colony.
(2)—That Mr. N. I. Brewer is indispensable to the effective running of Messrs. Brewer & Co.

The issue raised in the first point has already been conceded by the Tribunal in the nearly identical case of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, in which firm, although the manager was exempt by reason of age, an assistant, Mr. Meade, was also granted total exemption. Under these circumstances, I shall pass this point with only a brief summarisation of the reasons in support thereof, although I should be pleased to amplify same if it be your opinion that their present state is inconclusive.

(a).—Our firm was established in 1883.
(b).—Books are a necessary part of civilised life, not merely for amusement, but for education and knowledge of topical events.

(c).—The supply of stationery and paper stocks generally are an increasingly necessary factor of business life.

(d).—English literature and periodicals exercise a considerable influence on Chinese public opinion.

(e).—The exemption of Mr. Meade, of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, effectively expresses the Tribunal's concurrence with the above.

In considering a firm from the standpoint of an "essential interest" no consideration of profit applies; the supply of a legitimate demand being the salient point. But in considering the indispensability of a manager, the question of profit must be entertained, as no man or group of men would agree indefinitely to maintain a business as a losing proposition.

The Tribunal's attitude with regard to Mr. Brewer's indispensability was, that since the business had been carried on from June, 1913 to January, 1918, without a European manager, such a state of affairs might again obtain; to this I would point out that during this period the firm was run at a loss. Can it be maintained that business men who have proved themselves unable to make a profit for their own a/c would prove more successful on behalf of another?

It was the probable degradation of the business founded by my father (quite as much as any pecuniary consideration) which persuaded me to throw up my position in Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, and hazard all I possessed in an endeavour to restore Brewer & Co. to its former position. Since the business has been in my hands, a satisfactory profit has been made each month, but though ultimate success is now a certainty (subject to the business remaining in my care) yet it will be necessary for the manager to subordinate his personal interests to those of the firm for some time to come, to be content to live on a pittance that the firm may benefit. This is what I have done, and am doing, but this I can ask no one else to do for me.

Moreover there is the personal equation:—The fact that the original founder was my father, that after years of mismanagement had turned a big firm into a small one, after the firm which once paid its owners \$8,000 per annum had been sold for \$9,000, after the endeavours of the purchasers had but resulted in a

further loss; that the son should then step in, to repair the damage others had wrought; this is not only a pretty piece of sentiment, but also a serious business factor.

In conclusion, the personal equation renewed the firm's credit with our London agents (Mr. Henry Brewer) who had already threatened to cease shipments for the old firm; it established a friendly relation with Messrs. Brewer & Co. of Shanghai, and Shanghai Banking Corporation in increasing our London credit, must be partially ascribed to the same, since such increase was refused my predecessors.

To summarise, I maintain the continued existence of Messrs. Brewer & Co. to be expedient in the essential interests of the Colony for reasons already given; I maintain that to run Messrs. Brewer & Co. without European management is a financial impossibility, to replace Mr. Brewer by a suitable European at an adequate salary would be placing a burden on the business greater than it can (at this juncture) bear; and that no possible substitution would provide that personal interest and self-subordination, which alone can (and undoubtedly will) raise Messrs. Brewer & Co. from the position (as in January last) of a potential bankrupt, to the degree of importance formerly possessed.

No member of the Tribunal had any questions to ask, and the Appeal body then considered its decision in private.

Mr. Brewer was recalled and H.E. Governor, addressing him, said:—The Council have carefully considered your case and have decided to uphold the decision of the Tribunal. Under the Ordinance, as you are no doubt aware from the public statement of the Chairman of the Tribunal, you are entitled, at the expiration of your three months' exemption, to go back to the Tribunal and ask for a further extension, and, if they refuse it, you are entitled to appeal again to this Council.

Mr. Brewer—May I say that a ticket of leave exemption is no use to the head of a business. I cannot enter into contracts for five months ahead with only three months' exemption. You will kill my business.

H. E. the GOVERNOR—You have heard the decision of the Council.

THE GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.
TO-DAY'S AGENDA.

3.30 p.m.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:—

D. M. Ross
R. E. Sedgwick
M. A. Murray
W. Ross
G. E. Towns
G. B. Dunnett
E. Wilken
J. H. Ramsay
H. R. Northey
P. Cassidy
A. Morris
J. A. Ridgway
R. T. Barton
T. W. Doyle
Medically fit.

Rejected as unfit.—W. R. P. Thurefield, A. C. Leith, T. G. F. Fleming, T. M. Leitch, and A. Baleen.

4 p.m.—Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.:—

E. J. Beck
W. C. Jackson
J. C. Cubbin
J. McInyre
J. Muirhead
A. Nicol
H. C. Resker
W. P. Senth
J. Sloan
C. Young
Medically fit.

Rejected as unfit.—R. Dunley, C. H. Sullivan, M. O'Brien, and T. Bateman.

4.30 p.m.—Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co.:—

T. Ramsay—Medically fit.
Rejected as unfit.—A. C. S. Pike and D. A. Goodwin.
4.45 p.m.—Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd.:—
L. D. MacNicol—Medically fit.
5 p.m.—A. G. Graham (late of Kowloon Dock) Medically fit.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

The above Society sent two cases of war work yesterday to Messrs. Shawar, Tomes & Co., to be forwarded to Miss E. A. Rutherford, Assistant Matron, Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich:—122 suits, flannel pyjamas, 25 sleeveless sweaters, 36 mufflers, 200 caps and eye bandages, 50 pairs cloth slippers, 3 white woollen caps, 780 roller bandages, 82 flannel vests, 32 mops, and 145 milk-covers.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce & de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated July 2nd, states:—There is no change to report in our market, which remains quiet and lifeless. The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 25th of June, 1918, is 732,817 tons against 603,447 tons in 1917.
We quote to-day:—White Saigon Rice, No. 2 Sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$3.60 per picul, L.O.B. Saigon, for August shipment.

THE WAR.

GERMANY'S FIFTH OFFENSIVE:

COMPLETE FAILURE OF "THE PEACE ATTACK"

AUSTRIA AND PEACE:

READY TO EVERYTHING EXCEPT CESSION OF HER TERRITORY.

INDIAN PRINCES' LOYALTY TO BRITISH THRONE.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BRITISH FRONT.

MINOR BRITISH ENTERPRISES.

LONDON, July 17th.
1.20 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—A successful minor enterprise eastward of Villers Bretonneux resulted in new prisoners and machine-guns being taken. We also repulsed raiders in this sector.

The English made a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Hulluch and took a few prisoners.

Hostile artillery is active on the Somme and the Aisne sectors, northward of the Scarpe, north-eastward of Bethune, and northward of Bailloul.

STORMS HANDICAP AIR-WORK.

LONDON, July 16th.
10.55 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—The enemy attacked and entered two of our new posts in the neighbourhood of Hebuterne, but our counter-attack immediately drove him out and we secured prisoners.

Hostile artillery is proceeding at Loos.

Storms handicapped air-work on July 15th.

We dropped a few bombs and brought down six aeroplanes. One British machine is missing.

A violent thunderstorm prevented night-bombing after midnight. Previously to this we had dropped over four tons of bombs on Seclin railway station and hostile billets.

All our machines returned.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY NEW ZEALAND TROOPS.

LONDON, July 16th.
1.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The New Zealanders, in a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Hebuterne, captured over 30 prisoners and 12 machine-guns.

We slightly improved our line in the Villers-Bretonneux sector, after sharp fighting.

We also captured a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Loos.

Hostile artillery were active south-westward of Albert and somewhat active at different points on the northern British front.

LATEST CABLES.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

THE "PEACE ATTACK."

LONDON, July 17th.
3.30 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at mid-day, states:—The enemy, practically, did not progress during the night in any part of the battlefield, although heavy fighting was continued from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until late in the evening in a narrow belt, ten miles long and four miles deep, south of the Marne, between Fossey and Mareuilport, in which the enemy established himself on July 16th. The enemy was held on the night of July 15th in the western sector on the line Stainan-Chapelle-Montholon-Bouquigny-wood, which is equivalent to a maximum depth of 21 miles.

FIFTY-SIX ENEMY CRACK DIVISIONS FIGHTING.

The enemy had 56 divisions, including many crack divisions. There were 12 each in the first line, west and east of Rheims; and 14 in the second line.

The heaviness of the enemy losses is evidenced by the case of one division, which was obliged to ask to be relieved at mid-day on July 16th instead of in the evening, as arranged. Prisoners state that the German Army christened the battle "the Friedensturm," or "peace attack."

CROWN PRINCE'S OFFENSIVE DEGENERATES INTO LOCAL ATTACKS.

LONDON, July 17th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring on July 17th, states that the enemy's attack on July 16th was, in length of front and probably also in the number of divisions engaged or ready to engage, the greatest effort he has yet made. It failed.

The Crown Prince's great offensive degenerated in the second day to a disjointed series of local attacks which, although bitter, were only undertaken to save what was yet possible from the wreck of Monday's hopes. The push along the Marne valley may progress further before it is brought to a standstill. The Germans are fighting hard here. It will be extremely useful for propaganda purposes as the Crown Prince would be able to claim that he captured the wealthy little town of Epernay.

ENEMY SUFFERS SERIOUS LOSS.

LONDON, July 17th.
1.48 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent, wiring in the evening, learns that generally speaking, the enemy has suffered a serious reverse, especially east of Rheims. It is too early to say that the attack was definitely repulsed, but the situation may be regarded as distinctly good. Until the noon the attack did not result in an advance of five miles at any point from the original enemy front. It is now clear that the enemy concentrated all efforts on the offensive which had been established. The Germans employed over 30 divisions compared with 40 on March 21st.

GERMANS UNABLE TO RESUME GENERAL ATTACK.

LONDON, July 17th.
11.00 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—The Germans, were unable to resume the general attack, broken yesterday, but endeavoured violently to enlarge their local successes. Fighting was particularly stubborn south of the Marne in the morning and afternoon. We impeded an attempt to advance up the river by a defence, foot by foot, and held it on the line Ceully-Leuval.

We counter-attacked on the front Saint Agnan-La-Chapelle-Mont Hodon. We took these places, and carried the line to the heights dominating the valley of the Marne in the region of La Bourdonnerie.

ENEMY ATTEMPT REPULSED.

The Franco-Italians, between the Marne and Rheims repulsed several enemy attempts and maintained their positions.

East of Rheims the Germans this morning resumed their violent artillery preparation, after which attacks followed at several points.

A powerful attempt, in the direction of Beaumont-sur-Vesle was unable to debouch from Prunay.

Our fire broke down two attacks west of the river in the Suippe sector.

Fighting was equally lively north of Craonne, and east of Tahure, where the enemy attacked.

ENEMY INTENTION FRUSTRATED.

The enemy's efforts everywhere were in vain. Storming troops were repulsed with heavy losses.

Orders on prisoners confirm that the attack on the Champagne front was carried out by fifteen Divisions in the line and ten in reserve. It was intended to advance 20 kilometres on the first day, and reach the Marne on the right.

THE BATTLE IN THE AIR.

LONDON, July 17th.
5.00 p.m.

The aviators played a very important part in the battle, especially on the Marne. Notwithstanding the dense smoke, concealing bridges thrown across by the enemy, the aviators discovered and attacked them at a low altitude, destroying two that were covered with troops, who were thrown into the river.

Fourteen tons of projectiles were scattered on convoys and columns debouching on the northern bank during the daytime. Another 14 tons were dropped on bivouacs at night.

There has been severe fighting in the air. Forty-one enemy machines were felled and disabled, and nine balloons were burned.

ENEMY ATTACK BROKEN.

LONDON, July 17th.
9.50 a.m.

An American official message, dated July 16th, states:—We co-operated with the French in yesterday's battle eastward of Rheims and repulsed the enemy's attacks. We maintained our positions at all points and captured prisoners and machine-guns.

Yesterday morning in the Vosges the enemy attempted, after artillery preparation, to attack our lines on a front of 1,000 yards. The attack broke down under our artillery fire.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS RESUMED.

PARIS, July 17th.
1.35 a.m.

The long-range bombardment was resumed on Monday.

OFFENSIVE BARREN IN INITIAL RESULTS.

LONDON, July 17th.

If there were no other evidence the restrained tone of the German communiqué alone would show how little success the enemy offensive has achieved. Indeed, no great offensive has hitherto been so barren in initial results. It cannot yet be said that the enemy has failed, but his definite failure is more probable and the legend of irresistible force in the first German onset is already destroyed. It is clear that the Allies profited by experience, notably by greatly extending the area of the first, or covering, defence zone, and the unity of command is proving more effective. How well the French have the situation in hand is proved by the fact that east of Rheims they retired to lines of resistance without losing a gun, while west of Rheims the progress of Germans is so limited that their position, with the river immediately behind and their communications incessantly bombed, may become precarious.

The newspapers emphasise as a momentous feature of the battle the conduct of the Americans who more than fulfilled the brilliant promise of previous minor engagements, shattering the belief fostered among enemy peoples that the war would be over before the American factor became a reality.

ADVANCE OUT OF PROPORTION TO SCALE OF ATTACK.

LONDON, July 18th.

A Havas Agency message from Paris, dated July 16th, stated:—The fifth German offensive, since March 21st began yesterday at daybreak, covering a total front of about 60 miles from Chateau Thierry to Main-de-Massiges, with Epernay and Châlons-sur-Marne as the main objectives, but the results gained by attacking masses of at least 42 divisions strong, which at the outset were hurled against the iron barrier of French, American and Italian troops, amount to a serious set-back and signal failure, as if they progressed slightly at a few points their advance was entirely out of proportion to the scale of the attack, in which stupendous sacrifices were made. Not a single minor objective was attained, and at all the vital points the enemy was securely held.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY PREPARATION ANTICIPATED.

According to Orders found on prisoners the gain of a very large area of ground at the outset was expected by the Germans. The same orders show that many divisions which were to be engaged only on the second and third day had to be hurled before noon on the first day, so great were the losses sustained at the very beginning of the battle.

The German artillery preparation began at midnight, but was forestalled by the French, who, an hour earlier, began intense shelling of the whole front from which the attack was about to be launched, which caused havoc in the German ranks and considerably hampering the enemy.

GERMAN ONSLAUGHT VICTORIOUSLY HELD.

On the west front of the attack the Germans crossed the Marne at points between Fossey and Dormans. A magnificent counter-attack by the Americans drove the Germans back from some of these points to the northern bank, destroying bridges hastily built and drowning many hundreds in the river.

Between Dormans and Rheims the enemy masses, after progressing slightly, were soon held in check by a stubborn resistance.

East of Rheims they failed utterly in their desperate and repeated efforts to break through. At no point did they penetrate the main fighting positions of the defenders.

To sum up the present general situation on the whole front, the Germans failed to realise their plan to make a rapid initial advance, and the German onslaught is being victoriously held.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 16th.
11.25 p.m.

A German evening official report states:—The enemy delivered violent counterattacks on the Marne front, achieving some local successes south-westward of Rheims.

The situation is unchanged eastward of Rheims.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY LOSSES APPALLING.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—Prisoners state that the Germans planned for the first day of the offensive an advance of 12 miles on the whole front.

In crossing the Marne the enemy losses were appalling. Finally, the enemy threw half-a-dozen pontoon bridges over, two of which were 35 feet wide, and flung numerous troops across.

French airmen rained bombs upon the concentrated troops waiting and upon troops crossing the bridges, two of which were destroyed.

Altogether the enemy's gains were far less than on March 21st or May 27th.

THE SEA OR PARIS ENEMY'S AIM.

LONDON, July 16th.
3.30 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday afternoon, says:—The enemy east of Rheims is operating in Champagne and Picardie, the most desolate region in Central France. It is impossible for him to achieve a decisive victory here. It is no wise clear that this is the main attack; it may be a diversion intended to draw our reserves from Flanders to prepare the way for a German attack in that region. The sea or Paris must be the enemy's final aim; consequently, he will probably throw the whole strength of his attack between Chateau Thierry and Rheims with a view to enlarging his base between the Aisne and the Marne for an attack on Paris.

ENEMY ADVANCE SCHEDULE.

PARIS, July 16th.

A semi-official report issued last night states:—Orders found on prisoners show that the Germans were to reach Epernay on the evening of July 15th, Châlons-sur-Marne on the 16th, and Sedan on the 17th.

The Germans employed from 30 to 35 divisions, or nearly a division to two kilometres, and suffered heavy losses.

A "shock" division, instead of being relieved early in the evening, was compelled to be sent back next morning to be re-formed.

East of Rheims hundreds of German dead were hanging upon the barbed wire, and numerous enemy tanks strewn the ground.

SITUATION SHOWS LITTLE CHANGE.

LONDON, July 16th.
3.30 p.m.

Reuter's Agency is authoritatively informed that up to eight o'clock last night the situation on the French front showed very little change.

The attacks were continued yesterday by the armies of von Below and von Boehne, the two left Armies of the Crown Prince's group. East of Rheims until seven o'clock last evening heavy enemy attacks were made along the whole front, especially at Souain in which tanks assisted. There was also an attack at Prunay, in which the Germans captured a small wood south-east of the village. All the attacks in this region, except these two, were repulsed, with very heavy loss.

The French line of resistance is everywhere intact. West of Rheims very heavy attacks were launched in the Marne valley and south of Dormans. The enemy threw six bridges over the Marne between Dormans and Reuilly along a four-mile front. At no point west of Rheims has the enemy penetrated the French positions more than four miles.

The Americans re-captured Fossey and Crezant.

So far the evidence shows that the enemy intended to make a really big effort. Out of over 30 German divisions so far engaged a large proportion came from Prince Rupprecht's army.

It is regarded as improbable that the Germans will undertake another offensive while the present offensive is proceeding, and the idea that this is a diversion can be definitely put aside. The situation is distinctly good, and the French, who are quite satisfied, say that they have the situation well in hand.

The enemy's progress on the first day was nothing like that of the March or May offensive.

Evidently the present offensive will not run the same course as the others, though it cannot yet be said that it is definitely held up.

The only news this morning is that fighting is still progressing.

Military critics agree that it would be premature to describe this as the main German attack, although the size of the offensive, in which it is estimated 60 Divisions are engaged, suggests that it is the main attack. It is known that the Germans have prepared attacks at many other points, notably on the Amiens front.

ENEMY LAUNCHES FURIOUS ATTACKS.

PARIS, July 16th.

A communiqué states:—The battle continued towards the end of the afternoon and last evening with redoubled violence.

At Chateau Thierry and Rheims the enemy, accentuating his efforts to enlarge his gains, launched furious attacks, and the fighting was particularly violent south of the Marne and in the region of Châtillon.

The Franco-American troops resisted the enemy magnificently, and counter-attacked vigorously on several occasions.

South of the Marne the Germans were unable to pass the line St. Agnan-La Chapelle-Montholon and the southern confines of the Forest Bouquigny.

We captured 1,000 prisoners in this region.

We held Mareuilport.

North of the Marne we held the enemy at the southern approaches to Châtillon and at the south-eastern borders of Rodemat Wood.

There was no appreciable change on the rest of the line.

GERMAN LOSSES EXTREMELY HIGH.

The enemy made no attempt at night-time.

East of Rheims the Germans, exhausted by their fruitless struggle yesterday, were unable to pass beyond our cover-zone, which runs through Prunay, the southern borders of the woods northward of the Roman high road as far as Suippe and the region north of Souain and Perthes-le-Hudius.

Our battle positions have not been encroached upon anywhere.

Prisoners report that the German losses yesterday were extremely high.

AMERICANS CAPTURE FIVE HUNDRED PRISONERS.

LONDON, July 16th.

An American official report, issued yesterday, stated:—Eastward of Chateau Thierry, where the enemy succeeded this morning in crossing the Marne on our front, gaining some ground, we counter-attacked and drove back the enemy to the Marne and captured 500 prisoners.

In the Vosges five French raids attempted by the enemy broke down.

AMERICANS CAPTURE COMPLETE BRIGADE STAFF.

LONDON, July 16th.
4.25 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters telegraphing last evening, states:—The Americans at the river bend now command the river in front of them, so that the German plan here has been completely upset.

A famous German division on our left of the bend repeatedly attempted all day to cross, but all assaults withered under our fire, and not a single German crossed.

Our prisoners in the river bend counter-attack now number between 1,000 and 1,500, including a complete enemy Brigade Staff.

Fighting continues of the fiercest nature.

OFFENSIVE A COMPLETE FAILURE.

LONDON, July 16th.
6.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—Reports from the whole battle field indicate that except in a few minor localities the offensive so far has proved a complete failure.

New prisoners are saying they are convinced they are beaten.

An enemy carrier-pigeon message, captured east of Chateau Thierry, states:—The situation is serious. There is no chance of making further progress in this locality.

East of Rheims, early this morning, we are not only holding up the enemy attempts to advance, but we appear to have broken up the spirit of the enemy.

Our counter-attack drove out the enemy from the salient.

In the region of Fossey we improved our positions at night and drove the enemy across the river, capturing prisoners.

ENEMY UNABLE TO BREACH POSITIONS.

PARIS, July 16th.

A French communiqué says:—Between Dormans and Rheims the Franco-Italians are tenaciously resisting on the line from Châtillon-sur-Marne to Cuchery, Merfaust and Bouilly.

East of Rheims, the attack, which extended from Sillery to Main-de-Massiges, encountered an impregnable defence.

The enemy renewed his efforts against Prunay and Les Marquises in the regions north of Promes and Souain, but, despite repeated attacks, he has been unable to breach the fighting position.

BEFORE THE PRESENT OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, July 16th.

A Havas Agency message from Paris, dated the 16th instant, says the capture of Corey and the storming and carrying of Longpont by the French is a logical sequel to their success at Chavigny on Wednesday. The possession of these points gives them a series of strong outposts guarding the approaches to the north-eastern positions of Villers-Cotterets forest. For these villages the Germans had to pay, in June, a heavy price in vain attempts to drive the French from the forest.

FRANCO-BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, July 16th.
4.50 p.m.

The Times states that the intermingling of French and British troops has ceased. The journal says British troops on the Marne have gone north, and the French units at Ypres have rejoined the main French forces.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

SPANISH MINISTER TO GREECE ON BOARD.

ATHENS, July 17th.
A Spanish steamer, with the Spanish Minister to Greece, Senior Lopez de Vega aboard, en route for Spain, was torpedoed by a German submarine. The steamer flew the Spanish flag. The Minister and his family were rescued. Germany had been notified of Senior Lopez de Vega's departure six days previously.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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